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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Ames, Edward S. *The Psychology of Religious Experience.* Pp. ix, 428. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1910.

Beard, C. A. (Editor.) *Loose Leaf Digest of Short Ballot Charters.*

No. 175. New York: Short Ballot Organization, 1911.

"Loose Leaf Digest of Short Ballot Charters," by Prof. Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University, is, as its title indicates, a documentary digest of short ballot charters. It contains a brief digest of the essentials of commission charters and statutes and of other quasi short ballot plans. It also contains the texts of eight commission charters and of the Lockport Plan. Any special features of short ballot charters are briefly given.

There is a tabulated list of the cities working under short ballots, giving their population, the form and date of the act, the date on which the city began to operate under the act, and the salaries of the commission. There is also a tabulation of the initiative, referendum and recall provisions, giving the percentages required for elections under each. Emphasis is put upon the commission plan, but all of the data hinges mainly upon short ballot advantages.

The book is more than a digest. It contains chapters on commission government, including articles by President Eliot on "Better Municipal Government," by Robert Tyson on "Preferential Voting" and "Proportional Representation," by Richard S. Childs on "The Short Ballot: The Secret of Success of the Commission Plan," and by Delos F. Wilcox on "Municipal Franchises." Mr. E. H. Goodwin has prepared a "Civil Service Act Adaptable to Commission Cities." The book also contains a series of special reports from the larger commission movement cities, giving the actual workings of the plan. A full bibliography is appended. The book is in the loose leaf form that amendments and addenda may be readily added. The Digest is of inestimable value to all members of charter conventions and to students of political science who wish detail and accurate data.

Brandeis, L. D. *Scientific Management of Railroads.* Pp. 92. Price, \$1.00

New York: Engineering Magazine, 1911.

The editor of the "Engineering Magazine" has printed in book form the discussion of the possible economies in railroad management as presented in the brief which Mr. Brandeis, as attorney for the shippers, submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the cases involving the proposed increases in freight rates in Official Classification and Western Trunk Line territories. The views of Mr. Brandeis and his arguments in support of them are well known and are receiving serious consideration by railway officials as well as by the public. Their publication as a book is

fortunate because it makes them more readily obtainable, and will make their influence more widespread and lasting.

Chambers, J. *The Mississippi River and Its Wonderful Valley.* Pp. xvi, 308. Price, \$3.50, net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

This story of the history and romance of the Mississippi River and Valley is the eleventh volume in a series of books published to awaken a popular interest in the history of American discovery and development. The evident purpose of authors and publishers is to appeal to local sentiment. The books are so written as to be sold by the book agent; the illustrations are many, the press work, paper and binding are attractive. It is evidently assumed by the publishers that the general public, for whom the books are intended, will not insist upon literary merit. Many paragraphs of the volume on the Mississippi are mere jumbles of unrelated phrases. The superficiality of the treatment might be expected, because of the popular character of the book; but the disregard of all canons of good writing is inexcusable.

In spite of its serious defects, the book may be read to advantage by those who have not seriously studied American history or who do not have access to the standard works from which Mr. Chambers has secured his materials. Many readers will no doubt find this book and its predecessors entertaining, and the volumes will probably accomplish their general purpose of aiding in popularizing the history of our country.

Escher, F. *Elements of Foreign Exchange.* Pp. viii, 160. Price, \$1.00. New York: Bankers' Publishing Company, 1910.

This compact little volume is one of the "Modern Business" series, and is designed to meet the needs of the busy man who wishes to know something about the mechanism of international business transactions. It is probably the best book discussing foreign exchange from the American point of view. It disclaims any attempt to be theoretical. The facts, however, and the running comment upon them are good. They are interesting, well chosen and to the point. The book covers all the important varieties of foreign exchange, the sources of its supply and demand, the influences affecting its value, and the profit made in such transactions, with a chapter each on the "Movement of Gold," "Securities" and "Merchandise."

Flicke, Arthur D. *The Breaking of Bonds.* Pp. 79. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Sherman, French & Co., 1910.

Frank, R. J. *Science of Organization and Business Development.* Pp. 278. Price, \$2.75. Chicago: Chicago Publishing Company, 1910.

The second edition of Mr. Frank's work covers the same general ground as the original volume published in 1907. Two-thirds of the book is given over to a very elementary discussion, which can be comprehended by any layman, of the methods of planning, organizing, financing and managing corporations. The most valuable portion of the book to the average reader

is the large appendix comprising the balance of the volume, in which is given specimen forms of contracts used in the promotion of corporate enterprises, together with instalment certificates, specimen by-laws, specimen stocks and bonds and a synopsis of the corporation laws of the states which, in the past, have chartered the majority of corporations.

Grant, Percy S. *Socialism and Christianity.* Pp. vii, 203. Price, \$1.25. New York: Brentano's, 1910.

This volume is composed of a number of articles which have appeared in various magazines, including discussions of Christianity and Socialism, the "Wants of Workingmen," "Physical Deterioration Among the Poor," "Divorce and the Family," "Help for the Negro," "Responsibility for New York's Vice and Crime," "Children's Street Games," and "Workingmen and the Church."

Socialism needs the patience and charity of Christianity, while Christianity needs a proper recognition of the relationship of men. Proper education is the solution of the Negro problem, and physical education will benefit the poor. Better men and women would solve the divorce problem, since the facts which lead to divorce impeach our present achievements in character. All classes are in part responsible for New York's moral condition. Much of the present violence between classes is the result of ignorance and misunderstanding; workingmen are hoping for an industrial brotherhood; the Christian church is naturally adapted to bring about a better feeling between classes. These conclusions of the author prove the value of this work to all interested in religious and social movements.

Guerber, H. A. *The Story of Modern France.* Pp. 350. Price, 65 cents. New York: American Book Company, 1910.

This volume in the series of Electic School Readers is entertainingly written and is well adapted to its purpose. The themes selected by the author are of war and of great men and women. The book seeks rather to present the drama of the history of France than to describe with accuracy and completeness the past economic, social and political conditions of the country.

Guitteau, Wm. B. *Government and Politics in the United States.* Pp. lv, 473. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911.

This is one of the most carefully prepared text-books on civics for secondary schools that has appeared. It takes courage to begin a book of this sort with a discussion of local government. The federal government is so much more spectacular, so much more definite, and alack so much more a matter of public interest that the average author like the average man overlooks the government that lies nearest him, to describe at length an organization the touch of which one feels comparatively seldom.

Mr. Guitteau begins with the local government, tracing its origin, and functions, then municipal government and its problems are discussed, then the state and finally the nation. In each case there is a brief sketch of the historical background of the institution described as well as its present

day extent and work. One feels at times that so all inclusive does the book aim to be, that there is not enough definite detail, but this defect is one that must be common to every work which aims to cover the whole field of civics in a short one-year or one-term course in high school.

Every chapter is followed by a select bibliography which deserves the name. Only books which are or ought to be in every efficient high school library are cited and the references are to exact chapters and pages. For the high school student this is the only practicable way of inducing and directing collateral reading. As anyone who has been through the experience knows, a general assignment to a high school pupil results in the average case in a waste of time and discouragement.

Each chapter, too, has a list of carefully thought out questions for which the pupil must use the facts of the text, the references and his general knowledge. The attempt is made to draw the student out into independent, vigorous thought rather than to give another incentive to absorb the text.

Another commendable feature is the use of diagrams and well chosen photographs. Facsimilies of various documents, such as injunctions, ballots, bills, pictures of congressional apportionments showing gerrymanders, and presidential proclamations help to give the text life.

Hackett, F. W. *Reminiscences of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration 1872.*

Pp. xvi, 450. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911. Although not at all inaccurate, perhaps the title of this book does mislead. One expects to find it principally devoted to anecdotes and records of many experiences which took place during the meeting of the tribunal. Instead we have, in chronological treatment, a delightful and vivid account of the whole question of the Alabama claims and their submission to arbitration. Mr. Hackett has also preserved for history many interesting incidents of the greatest arbitration the world has seen. Besides his invaluable personal experience as secretary to Caleb Cushing, senior counsel for the United States, the author has enjoyed the friendship of many of the principals concerned in all the negotiations relative to the settlement of the controversy. His residence at Washington and the high official position which he has held have secured for him access to the relevant documents in the archives of the State Department.

In no part of the book is the reader wearied by long technical arguments or array of data. The more important parts of the negotiations and procedure of the arbitration are given the proper relief and treated concisely, yet fundamentally. One of the most interesting questions relates to the difference between the two countries, regarding the submission to the arbitrators of the claims for "national" or indirect damages. The firm and dignified way in which the Americans defended their contention, that those claims were by the terms of the treaty submitted to the tribunal, does credit to Secretary Fish and the men he selected. If the extraordinary action of Sir Alexander Cockburn of the British arbitration was calculated to shock and offend, the broad-minded and courteous action of the British

agent, Lord Tenterden, smoothed over many a rough place. During the forty years that have intervened, the thought of this peaceable settlement of this most serious international difference has smoothed over several rough places in the diplomatic intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, until at the present time the possibility even of a serious difference ever again arising between them is doubted by some of our most competent authorities.

Hecker, Eugene A. *A Short History of Women's Rights.* Pp. viii, 292.

Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

This is a most interesting and careful review of the Woman Question. The author employs the historical method, beginning with a discussion of women's rights in the days of Augustus, followed by an investigation into the conditions among the barbarian invaders of Rome in the middle ages and of modern conditions in England and America. His summary, by states, of the various legal and political rights and disabilities of women in the United States, is well done. The work is scientific, detailed references being given to all the original sources. The data are presented in such a form as to be readily available for general use.

Horne, H. H. *Idealism in Education.* Pp. xxi, 183. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

This book presents, for the first time, a definite attempt to combine educational idealism and Eugenics. The three elements in man-making, says the author, are Heredity, Environment and Will. Heredity is usually over-emphasized, since men believe that when the fathers eat sour grapes, the children's teeth are inevitably set on edge. Nevertheless, biologic discoveries tend to show that heredity is a comparatively small factor in proportion to Environment, which includes the home, the school, and all like influences which shape character. The Will, too often relegated by modern philosophers to an inferior place in man-making, or else completely subordinated to environmental or hereditary influences, is, nevertheless, worthy of considerable attention. Representing, as it does, Moral Purpose, the will stands out distinctively as the most significant if not the most fundamental human attribute.

Too long has it been assumed that education must be entirely "practical." Ideals are needed in education as elsewhere, and though they are illusive and most difficult to circumscribe and denote, the author has made a significant and effectual effort to express the newer idealism which is dominating the thought of advanced educators. The book is not entirely comprehensive. It is rather original and suggestive.

James, Edmund J. *The Origin of the Land Grant Act of 1862.* Pp. 139. Urbana: University of Illinois, 1910.

Janney, O. E. *The White Slave Traffic in America.* Pp. 201. New York: National Vigilance Committee, 1911.

The facts of the "White Slave Traffic" have become so well known to the

reading public that the author of this little volume attempts no more than to present them in a summarized, readable form. Many of the chapters include copious extracts from investigations, as for example chapter five on "The New York White Slave Grand Jury," which consists almost wholly of quotations.

Dr. Janney fully establishes the presence of the white slave traffic, and writes very suggestively of its causes, holding that the bad training of children, the new city environment, low wages, low standard amusements, employment agencies and immigration are primarily responsible for its existence. Dealing with the positive side of the problem, he suggests for the suppression of the traffic an international treaty, increased activity on the part of the National Vigilance Committee, a regulation of immigration, the elimination of politics from its connection with vice, the payment of living wages, and the provision of healthy recreation. The viewpoint is sane; the presentation virile.

Johnson, Rossiter. *A History of the War of Secession, 1861-1865.* Fifth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Pp. xiv, 576. Price, \$2.00. New York: Wessels and Bissell Company, 1910.

The fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War is an appropriate time for issuing another edition, the fifth, of this popular one-volume history of the war, first published nearly a quarter a century ago.

This work has made its appeal to the general public by reason of its concise, readable, and in general accurate account of the great struggle. The author has devoted the larger part of his space to the military rather than the civil history of this period, as is apparent from the fact that all but nine of the thirty-four chapters relate to military and naval operations. It is nevertheless true that he has paid more attention than is customary in strictly military histories to such topics as the causes of the war, the diplomatic relations, the progress of emancipation, the presidential campaigns, financial problems, the treatment of prisoners of war and the work of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The presentation of the campaigns and the description of battles, in language stripped of technical terms and intelligible to the layman, account for its popularity. This as well as the excellent literary style and the spirited and well balanced narrative are its chief claims for consideration.

The author has manifestly striven to be fair to both sides and to the prominent actors both civil and military, but the work is not free from bias. It is avowedly written from the Northern view point. The chapter on the cause of the war, sets forth in considerable detail the various phases of the slavery controversy but does not sufficiently emphasize the constitutional questions at issue and the devotion of the South to the doctrine of state sovereignty, and its relation to the slavery question.

The work is open to criticism chiefly on the score of omissions. In this revision no use has been made of the recent contributions to the social and economic history of the North, and scant attention is given either to the political or social condition of the South during the war.

Larned, J. N. *A Study of Greatness in Men.* Pp. 303. Price, \$1.25.
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911.

The work of Galton, Pearson, Odin and their collaborators has called attention to the biologic factors involved in the problem of genius and to the possibilities of increasing the proportion of genius in the community. A distinctly different attitude is taken by the author, who emphasizes the qualities which constitute greatness rather than the factors which are involved in its creation. In a splendidly analytical introduction he discusses the three elements which make up greatness, (1) energy; (2) intellect; (3) moral purpose. Energy, men have in common with all animals. Intellect, while not a distinctively human quality, is largely confined to the human race, but moral purpose is so far as we know, an exclusively human attribute. If this analysis of the elements in genius is correct, the author is justified in holding that the test of human greatness is primarily moral purpose since moral purpose constitutes the one peculiarly human quality.

Following this introduction, Napoleon, Cromwell, Washington and Lincoln are discussed in turn and the elements which made for their prominence are indicated clearly and accurately. It is to be regretted that the author has not presented, in an effective summary, some conclusions which might justifiably have been added to the material contained in the introductory chapter.

Lieber, Francis. *Manual of Political Ethics.* Two vols. Pp. 931. Price, \$5.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1911.

Francis Lieber is one of the great debts which America owes to Germany. Trained in German habits of thought he came to the United States and by the vigor of his works, *Manual of Political Ethics*, appearing in 1838-9 and *Civil Liberty and Self Government*, published in 1853, introduced a new point of view and method into American Political writing. Before his time American discussions were almost without exception propagandist and hence made no attempt at systematic study of the whole field of political science. He introduced German thoroughness of method, at least a partial adaptation of the point of view of the historical school and most important of all a philosophy entirely divorced from the ideas of social contract and natural right which up to that time had gone almost unquestioned among American political writers.

The "Manual of Political Ethics," is now reissued in a new printing of the second edition revised and edited by Theodore D. Woolsey. The two volumes are large octavo bound in green cloth, and on excellent paper. They will be a welcome addition to the library of every man in political science, and especially to those interested in political theory. Much of recent American political writing is tinged with the theories of Lieber and the next generation like the last, will doubtless continue to draw inspiration and guidance from his clear analysis.

MacCunn, John. *Six Radical Thinkers.* Pp. 268. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

In this volume the author has presented the ideas of several radical

thinkers, together with some criticism of their views, contrasting their philosophy with the beliefs which they opposed. Jeremy Bentham, the critic of things established who dared to hold the current doctrine of "natural rights" in contempt, and who dared to declare his philosophy of the "greatest happiness to the greatest number" which in law and politics made the final court of appeal the public good, is the subject of the author's first essay. The second essay is devoted to "The Utilitarian Optimism of J. S. Mill," an optimism supported neither by the belief in the benevolence of nature nor by the belief in the omnipotence of God, but fostered by his faith in the individual and in democracy. The remaining essays are devoted to Richard Cobden, the apostle of free trade and peace, who was victorious in his efforts to secure the abolition of the Corn Laws; to Thomas Carlyle, who opposed democracy and distrusted popular intelligence; to Mazzini who sought to make democracy religious; and finally, to "The Political Idealism of Thomas Hill Green."

One feels grateful to the writer for bringing together these ideas and criticisms but his service would have been still greater had he written an introduction in which he might have stated his purpose and thus given unity to the book.

Mackinder, H. J. *The Nations of the Modern World.* Pp. xvi, 319. Price, 2s. London: George Philip & Sons, 1911.

This little volume, the fourth in the author's series of elementary studies in geography, is a happy combination of geography and history. The narrative form is such that the book conveys a distinct impression of the significance of the leading modern countries. Statistics are noticeably absent, but interpretations of world-wide relations are abundant. Many excellent small maps and diagrams add greatly to the general usefulness of the book. Thus, by text and diagrams a clear comprehensive explanation of the situation in the Far East is presented in the space of only ten pages. Not a few entire volumes have failed to present this, and similar matter, in as satisfactory form. The book may be most heartily recommended as a reader for grade students of both geography and modern history.

Marriott, J. A. R. *English Political Institutions.* Pp. viii, 347. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1910.

Few manuals compress within so small a space so much concrete information as is found in this interesting discussion of the frame of the government of England. The point of view is partly political, partly historical, an arrangement which in less skilful hands would make the book too sketchy, to be of value. There is no attempt to cover party organization in England, but the treatment of the crown, parliament and the judiciary is commendable. Local government is less satisfactorily treated in two short chapters. The latter portion of the book treats the relation of the colonies to the home country. One cannot help but feel that the space devoted to imperial relations might well have been given to a discussion of the institu-

tions of party control, which are surely quite as much a part of English politics as imperial affairs. The brief and concise character of the work makes it well adapted to use as a college text.

Marx, Karl. *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy.* Pp. 314. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Charles Kerr & Company, 1911.

The publication of this volume, a reprint from the plates of an earlier American edition, will be welcomed by all students of Marxian Socialism. It was in this early piece of work, first published in 1859, that Marx briefly outlined those more important economic concepts, later elaborated in "Das Kapital," which to-day form the foundational theories of the socialist philosophy. It is doubtful if there exists a better statement of the theory of economic determinism than that which is found in the preface of this volume.

Masterman, C. F. G. *The Condition of England.* Pp. ix, 340. Price, 6s. London: Methuen & Company, Ltd., 1910.

The present conditions surrounding life in England form an absorbing topic in the hands of our author. After a discussion of the spirit of the people in which the low ideals of the nation are pointed out, the writer discusses at length the component elements of modern industry, the Conquerors; the Suburbans or middle class Englishmen; the Multitude, the great mass of wage and salary earners, and last of all the Prisoners, those who are subject to grinding poverty and denied legitimate opportunity. Contrasted with this picture of city life is that of the country where there is no social life at all, where city migration has left only the weak and feeble, and where men stand and wait like Mr. Micawber for something to turn up, and that failing, pass on wearily into another world. In conclusion, the author points out that in spite of the wonderful discoveries of science, society has far from realized its true possibilities. In spite of this fact there is on many sides an almost ludicrous "Illusion of Security" with which many a twentieth century Englishman satisfies the warnings of his better self.

McCarty, Dwight G. *The Territorial Governors of the Old Northwest.*

Pp. 210. Price, \$2.00. Iowa City: State Historical Society of Iowa, 1910. A more interesting group of men than the early territorial governors it would be hard to find. Impetuous, strong minded, courageous, they were as a rule—indeed success awaited no others, as is shown by the examples of Todd, in Illinois, and Hull, in Michigan. Indians, English and Spaniards, at first made their duties arduous and when these became less troublesome the bitter disputes of frontier communities furnished problems no less difficult to solve. Mr. McCarty's book is more than a series of biographies. It traces the development or perhaps more exactly, the decline of the powers of the territorial governors and the growth of the power of the elected assembly, in a way which makes the volume one in comparative government. The materials drawn upon in the preparation of the

monograph are well and accurately used but placing the citations at the end of the book, though it leaves the pages in more uniform style, deprives the reader of the advantage of having the references close at hand.

McPherson, Logan G. *Transportation in Europe*. Pp. iv, 285. Price, \$1.50.

New York: Henry Holt & Company, 1910.

This book is the result of the author's association with the National Waterways' Commission during its travels throughout Europe, and of considerable statistical research. One portion of the volume contains an interesting account of the historical development of the railways in Europe and Great Britain. Another explains the rate systems and tariffs of the various European railways. Still another discusses various railway methods of Europe and draws comparisons with American practices. An outline of the administrative machinery of the leading government railways of Europe, the effect of public operation on rates and its financial results are also given.

Several chapters deal chiefly with European waterways. The conclusions drawn by the author are generally opposed to the waterways, and will doubtless not receive the approval given to the author's views concerning historical and technical railway affairs. Certainly others with much the same evidence before them have arrived at different conclusions.

Montgomery, Harry E. *Christ's Social Remedies*. Pp. iii, 433. Price, \$1.25.

New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

When the author of this volume asks the question, "Was Christ a Socialist?" he foredooms himself to failure, since the concept of Christ's teachings, and of the meaning of socialism must vary with the individual and the era. Nevertheless, after propounding this impossible question, the author proceeds to analyze Marriage, Divorce, Crime, Wealth, Labor and Sabbath Observance in terms of the Gospels. In all cases he finds that the precept is in advance of the performance; that men have failed to fulfil the law as laid down in the New Testament, and that there is on every hand opportunity for a widespread revolution in our attitude toward social problems. As a remedy for these conditions the author proposes a re-establishment of the true Christian spirit. While neither fundamental nor conclusive, the book represents an interesting attempt to focus attention on modern social conditions.

Moore, John. *Meteorology, Practical and Applied*. Second Edition. Pp.

xxvii, 492. New York: Rebman & Company, 1910.

This volume is really a thorough revision of a long popular English text. It has been brought up to date, to cover the great progress of meteorological science in recent years. A chapter on the "Meteorological Service," of Canada, has been provided for by reducing the space devoted to the United States Weather Bureau.

The plan of the book remains the same. Part I deals with the general aspects of the subject, physical properties and composition of the atmosphere. Part II covers in detail the many aspects of Practical Meteorology,

especially the use of instruments. Part III discusses climate and weather and Part IV treats briefly of some influence of season and weather on disease.

The second part is the most important section. It differs sharply from most of the texts by American authors in the amount of space devoted to descriptions of instruments and their use. Most of the instruments described are also pictured. These features give the book a peculiar value for the student or teacher of the subject. Almost of equal value is the comprehensive view of the work of the Weather Bureau and its importance. Numerous handy tables, copious illustrations and an elaborate index add further to the usefulness of the book as a text.

Morris, William A. *The Frankpledge System.* Pp. xiii, 194. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1910.

Mundy, F. W. *The Earning Power of Railroads.* Pp. 492. Price, \$2.50. New York: Moody's Magazine, 1911.

F. W. Mundy's, "The Earning Power of Railroads," an excellent annual digest of railroad statistics, has appeared for 1911 in a new and better binding, and has again increased in size, due to the introduction of figures for railroads not hitherto treated and improved "notes." The volume furnishes in an admirable manner for ready reference purposes, statistics and facts relating to the earning power and securities of practically all the railroads in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. There are contained as usual, introductory chapters on the fundamental principles governing the determination of earning power. The clearness and the compactness of this volume, its detail and explanatory notes, the fact that it is prepared from the annual railroad reports by a member of a New York Stock Exchange firm familiar with the requirements for a work of this kind, make it a work of practical use and value.

Neumeister, W. *Die Natürlichen Grundlagen für die Eisenindustrie in Deutschland und in den Vereinigten Staaten.* Pp. 87. Price, 2m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1910.

Osborn, H. F. *The Age of Mammals in Europe, Asia and North America.* Pp. xvii, 635. Price, \$4.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Palsits, V. H. (Ed.). *Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York, 1668-1673.* Vols. I and II. Pp. xii, 1192. Albany: State of New York, 1910.

The state historian of New York has admirably reproduced the "Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York from 1668 to 1673," the years of the administration of Francis Lovelace. Volume I, pages 19 to 188, carefully, and apparently with complete accuracy, reproduces the minutes, while the remainder of volume I and all of volumes II and III are devoted to reprinting "Collateral and Illustrative Documents."

Thus far the first two volumes have been issued. The editor has written an introduction explaining the editorial methods adhered to and describing the difficulties encountered in locating some of the documents reproduced. The work cannot fail to be of real assistance to students of the early American colonial period.

Prince, Leon C. *The Sense and Nonsense of Christian Science.* Pp. vii, 143. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Gorham Press, 1911.

The object of this work is to cover the field of mental therapeutics from the standpoints of philosophy, religion and experience; to indicate many of the fallacies connected with this method of healing; and to enlarge the value of "a remedial force of proven efficiency." In discussing the Four Schools of Mental Healing, it is stated that Christian Science claims to destroy the belief in disease by the belief in health, for both are products of thought; that the New Thought is a "nebulous compound of agnosticism, pantheism, esoteric Buddhism and Christianity"; that Medical Psychotherapy is a "mind cure as administered by regularly qualified physicians"; and that the Emmanuel Movement is "psychotherapy in the hands of priests."

The author shows how the theory of knowledge according to idealism supports the idea of Christian Science "All is Infinite Mind," and that its error consists not in trying to destroy disease, but in calling it illusion. The worth and evil of these movements are presented, giving the reader a clearer view of their true value.

Rhett, R. G. *A Southern Banker's View of the Currency Question.* Pp. 34. Charleston, S. C.: Walker, Evans and Cogswell, 1910.

Richards, Ralph C. *Conservation of Men.* Pp. 90. Price, 50c. Chicago: By the author, 1910.

Robbins, E. Clyde. (compiled by). *Selected Articles on a Central Bank of the United States.* Pp. viii, 182. Price, \$1.00. Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Company, 1910.

Roman, W. *Die Deutschen gewerblichen und kaufmännischen Fortbildungen und Fachschulen und die industriellen und kommerziellen Schulen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.* Pp. 214. Price, 5m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1910.

Schreiner, Olive. *Woman and Labor.* Pp. 299. Price, \$1.25. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1911.

Woman's field, declares the author, is the whole field of modern activity. While she is pre-eminently fitted to fill a domestic position, performing the functions of wife and mother, and caring for the home, she is, in addition, fitted by physical and mental capacity to do some of the work of the world.

Throughout human history, women have been rendered parasitic by the dominance of masculine strength, but the Industrial Revolution, and the widespread education of the Nineteenth Century have freed them from this position. To-day woman must decide for herself what relation her life shall bear to the life of her fellow human beings. The book is popular rather than scientific, yet written in such a style as to recommend it to any student of the problem of woman's life and work. The author has made a unique contribution to the literature on woman's emancipation.

Singewald, Karl. *The Doctrine of Non-Liability of the State in the United States.* Pp. xx, 177. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1910.

Though the title might include a discussion of the extent to which suits against the state are allowed and of the principles of law governing such permission to sue, Mr. Singewald does not touch this field. Nor does he treat the theory of state responsibility. The discussion is confined to the relation of the doctrine of non-suability to suits against public officers.

The thesis is that the courts have not adopted reasoning either logical or consistent in deciding these controversies. They have vacillated between holding that suits against officers may be suits against states and hence out of court jurisdiction—barring diversity of citizenship—and that though states may be nominally parties to the suits the courts may look back of the face of the record to the real parties of the suit—the New Hampshire versus the Louisiana doctrine. The conclusion is that a firmer ground would be to hold that the state, in a suit against its officers is not to be considered an indispensable party, nor should the distinction be made on the basis of nominal or real party but that an officer should be suable or not according to whether there is a separate ground of action against him.

Serring, Prof., and Others. *Mosselland und Westdeutsche Eisenindustrie.* Pp. xiii, 357. Price, 7m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1910.

Smith, David W. *The Law Relating to the Rule of the Road at Sea.* Pp. xiv, 333. Glasgow: James Brown and Son, 1910.

The former latitude allowed to masters in deciding what was "the course of good seamanship" in deciding the routes of their vessels has disappeared with the growth of world commerce. Exact rules have become a necessity and agreements between the nations have made this the branch of international law in which the rules are most exact.

Though Mr. Smith's manual deals primarily with English cases it is therefore a guide to the practice of other nations who have adopted the rules of the Washington Marine Conference of 1888-9, and the supplements since added. The discussion is arranged in the form of comments on the legal interpretation given to the English regulations which carry out the rules of the Washington Conference. The citations are exhaustive and there are quotations from cases which adequately bring out the courts' interpretation of the rules. A number of careful diagrams help to make the meaning clear.

Spargo, John. *The Common Sense of Socialism.* Pp. 184. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Charles Kerr & Company, 1911.

This popular exposition of Socialism is now in its seventh edition. The author has followed the general scheme of Robert Blatchford's well-known little volume "Merrie England" and has addressed a series of letters to a fictitious Jonathan Edwards, of Pittsburg, in which he has explained in the simplest language the more important arguments advanced by the socialists. It is doubtful if a more acceptable volume for propaganda purposes has ever been published in the United States. Anything that Mr. Spargo writes concerning Socialism is not only well worth reading but better still it can always be accepted as authoritative.

Strachan, W. *A Digest of the Law of Trust Accounts.* Pp. 18. Bristol, England: By the author, 1911.

Taylor, Griffith. *Australia: Physiographic and Economic.* Pp. 256. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911.

Various government publications furnish sources of abundant statistical data concerning Australia, and several general treatises on the geography of the country are available, but this volume is the first satisfactory presentation of the intimate dependence of Australian industries on physical conditions. About half the book is devoted to physiography and climate and the natural regions of the country. The rest is devoted to the industries characteristic of the Australian environment. The author is especially to be praised for his treatment of the question of rainfall and water supply in its relation to these industries. The brief chapter summarizing the relation of environment and occupation in New South Wales also deserves special mention.

The most interest, however, is likely to be aroused by the concluding forecast of the future for Australia. On very fair bases of calculation the author estimates that 44 per cent of the country is so arid as to be practically useless; 17 per cent is suitable for tropical agriculture and 39 per cent for profitable white settlement, of which, however, nearly three-fourths is pastoral country. The future, therefore, appears to involve large dependence on pastoral industries and some policy by which these tropical sections, unsuited to white labor, may be developed. A much larger population seems certain.

Many good charts and diagrams show the distribution of both physical and economic features. It is a welcome contribution to economic geography.

Widtsoe, J. A. *Dry Farming.* Pp. xxii, 445. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

In connection with modern agriculture frequent mention of "dry farming" is encountered, but there is much indefiniteness about its real nature and possibilities. Hence this latest volume in the Rural Science Series is especially timely, and like the others in that series, it carries the weight of authority from the author's practical experiences.

The book covers the whole subject of carrying on agriculture, without irrigation, in regions of low rainfall. The climatic features requiring the adoption of this system of farming, the selection and management of soils, the choice of crops, the history of dry farming and its possibilities are all discussed extensively.

Some of the significant points made are that over three-fifths of the area of the country has a rainfall so low that dry farming methods are necessary, but that nearly one-fifth of the area is so arid that its reclamation by dry farming is not now feasible. At a conservative estimate, however, five hundred million acres (non-irrigable) having over ten inches of rain, are available for any farm crops, like wheat, rye, barley, alfalfa, and many others. Dry farming is clearly an immense question for the country, and the magnitude of the possibilities here revealed, make the book highly interesting.

Wood, Walter. *A Corner of Spain.* Pp. xii, 203. Price, \$2.50. New York: James Pott & Company, 1910.

To Englishmen, Galicia is historic ground. The Campaigns of the Napoleonic era have made portions of the country memorable in English military annals. Further its accessibility to the English tourist insures it a larger place in the mind of the average traveler than is accorded many of the more southern provinces. Mr. Wood writes interestingly of his travels in the by-ways of the province and though he seldom gets closer to the people than is the lot of the tourist his descriptions are minute, but never tiresome, and never burdened with the account of the inconveniences which a foreigner always experiences and often recounts. The illustrations are from photographs, sketches and paintings by Frank H. Mason. They are unusually Spanish. Anyone who wants a pleasant afternoon in northwest Spain will welcome this book.

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Addams, Jane. *Twenty Years at Hull House.* Pp. xvii, 462. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

There could be no more stimulating book than Miss Addams' "Twenty Years at Hull House" for those who try in their thought and activity to translate ideals of democracy and righteousness into the routine of life. It is natural, perhaps, that such a book should have come from Miss Addams, for she has been conspicuously successful in making this translation. The book is not a treatise or a manual of settlement work, but a series of incidents in the story of a settlement and the personality which permeates it, and the spirit of its pages breathes the essential relation between life's religion, philosophy and routine. The widespread influence which Miss Addams and Hull House exert on the thought and social effort of the day is sure to be strengthened with those who through this book receive a glimpse of the social and spiritual development of both.